

for the male is well-known. But has a similar crime ever been recorded of the mantis family? Some years ago in the Empress Gardens at Poona I found a mating pair of a large green species and the female was quietly dining off her lord and master! This may seem incredible, but is nevertheless absolute fact. Could the suffrage have been in question?

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NO. XXXVII.—A NEW INDIAN GRASS-HOPPER INJURIOUS TO AGRICULTURE (*COLEMANIA SPHENARIOIDES*, BOL.).

In October 1909 specimens of a grass-hopper were sent to the Entomological Laboratory in Bangalore from Davanagere in the northern part of Mysore with the statement that they had been noticed for the first time and that they were doing some damage to crops, chiefly to cholam (*Andropogon sorghum*). Later in the same season specimens of the same form were collected at Honnali about 30 miles west of Davanagere where the damage to cholam had in cases been very severe.

This grass-hopper was identified provisionally as a species of *Orthacris* and specimens of it were sent to Prof. Ignacio Bolivar of Madrid, the leading authority on the sub-family *Pyrgomorphae* to which this genus belongs. Professor Bolivar informed me that the grass-hopper was not an *Orthacris* but belonged to a new genus. In the mean time a note by Mr. Maxwell Lefroy on the same grass-hopper appeared in this Journal, No. 4, Vol. XIX, (1910), page 1007, in which he proposes for it the name "Deccan grass-hopper" on account of its distribution. He also notes its growing importance as a pest and identifies it as an *Orthacris*, probably a new species.

Prof. Bolivar has now published the descriptions of the new genus and species in the Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia natural, July 1910 (page 319) under the title "Nuevo Locústido de la India, Perjudicial á la Agricultura (*Colemania sphenarioides*, Bol.)." As it seems probable that this Spanish journal is inaccessible to most of those interested in Entomology in India and as this insect is likely to prove of increasing importance from a practical standpoint, I have thought it advisable, with Prof. Bolivar's permission, to communicate his descriptions to this Journal. I retain the descriptions in their original latin form. As the rest of Prof. Bolivar's paper is written in Spanish and is largely based upon the notes sent by me I have translated those parts of it which are of particular interest.

"*Colemania*, gén. nov.

Corpus elongatum, subcylindricum, in ♂ valde fusiforme, medio fornicatum. Caput conicum. Fastigium elongatum superne carinula media distincta, horizontaliter productum, antice obtuse rotundatum, oculo